NEW YORK HEREAGE THURSDAY, JANUARY IS 1872 - THEFT

CONGRESS

Sumner and Frelinghuysen on Amnesty and Civil Rights.

The Labor Inquiry Bill Amended by the Senate.

Sulphur, Plate Glass and Corundum-A Tariff Debate.

DEPARTMENTAL INQUIRIES.

The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriations-\$17,000,000 Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1872.

Mr. SUMNER, (ren.) of Mass., presented the memorial of any members of the Virginia General Assembly for the assage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bull; also that the different of the German-American Association against donations of public landa ions, and the appropriation of the proceeds of

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ments couls not report the fact that the information called for had been already furnished?

Mr. GARFIELD replied that It was because the call might vary somewhat in describing what was wanted. The Company somewhat in describing what was wanted and in the counts for the published by the year to carry on that business, and where there sent much the largest printing. It was bought every year to float the biggest man-of-war in the Navy, a train of army wagons reaching three-fourths of the way from Washington to Baltimore, and loaded with one to a spiece, packed as closely on the road as six mule teams can be packed, would not be able to haut the mass of public document sprinted every year in that printing house. Congress was now asked to and would have to appropriate more than \$2,000,000 to run that establishment for the next fiscal year. With all that before the House, and remembering the fact that there had just been erected an addition to that building four hum-red feet long and seventy feet wide, he wished to call the attention of the House to the fact that unless it put the brakes on that enormous outlay it would become a scandal in the eyes of the nation.

Mr. Scottello-Abolish the franking privilege, but the tranking burden.

Mr. GARFIELD would like to hear it.

Mr. SCOTTELD-Abolish the franking privilege, but the franking burden.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., said he could suggest a remedy that would stoy all that expense.

Mr. RANDALL, dem.) of Pa., remarked that the tear of exposure through an investigation should be the last fungineering three-feed with; and the knowledge that any member could call for information trom the department operated as a wholesome check upon corrupt tendencies.

Mr. ELDRIDGE expressed similar views, and said that it seemed to bim as if the gented of the moute. It was to the

Mayor Hall occupied again the civic chair after an interregnum of ten days. General Cochrane, who has acted for the Mayor during his absence, has joined the large staff of City Hall officials at Albany, and will be absent for several days. Whether Mayor Hall will again take a further rest of ten days, which he finds exceedingly needful, on the return of the General from the state capital, is at present a mooted ques seemed to make out of the absence of His Honor for ten days from his office somewhat surprises him, masmuch as it has been a frequent practice of former incumbents of the civic chair, and ought nos to be regarded as anything remarkable in his case.

Important Decision in the United States Circuit Court-All the Townships and Musici-

DETROIT, Jan. 17, 1872. In the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, in this city yesterday, two cases were brought by the holders of bonds issued by municipalities of the State in aid of railroads, to secure the payment of the interest thereon. The Court decided in favor of the validity of all such bonds as were issued previous to the decision of the

bonds as were issued previous to the decision of the State Supreme Court, and suon towns and municipalities are held hable for the bonds so issued by them.

Judge Emmons, of the United States Circuit Court, delivered the principal opinion, Judge Longyear, of the Eastern District, delivering a concurring opinion, with his reasons therefor, in the case of George H. Taylor vs. Tao City of Satile Greek, and Judge Willry, of the Western District, a like concurrent opinion in the case of Edward B. Tateort vs. The Township of Pine Grove. The main principle settled by this decision is that the United States Court will respect and follow the decisions and rulings of the State courts under the State considution. The Judges hold that all the bonds issued prior to the decision of the Supreme Court of this State in the case of the township of Safem are valid, and that the contract which involved their issue is legal and binding.

MRS. WHARTON.

The Thirty-seventh Day of the Poisoning Trial.

Gaping, Excited and Cynical Baltimoreans in Court.

SUMMING UP TO THE JURY.

Appearance and Attitude of the Accused.

The State Attorney's Denunciation and the Eulegy and Eloquence of Mr. Hagner.

Courteous Compliment to Miss Nellie.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 17, 1872. public interest is culminating in the most intense upon the case. They are as varied as the leaves in Vallambrosa, "Guilty," "not guilty," "insane,"
"outraged," "persecuted," are words which compose the vocabulary of nine-tenths of the popula-tion. The ranway trains, the steamboats and public promenades resound with the unacoustar emetic" and "antimony." The barkeeper posts up the former as his most enticing drink, and conveys the prisoner from the protecting heads to-day, so great was their eagerness to secure standing ground in the little old court room which has thus far answered for all the moderate requirements of justice in Anne Arundel county. No trial within the recollection of the

The ladies, who are ever most unforgiving where their opinions with rare exceptions long before issue was joined, and, with the obstinacy so beautiful when rightly directed, but so ugly when impro-perly exercised, have steadily refused to be govvictim with the glittering eyes and scarce-con-cealed longing of the tigress, and were her

with her daugnter on one side and Mrs. Crawford during the whole session of the Court, with her wiid, weird eyes fixed upon the speaker and her of her face seemed to move, nor did its tired, weary and melancholy expression ever vary. The thunders of Mr. Hagner's eloquent desence were alike power-

less to produce upon her any recognition of their effect. Mass Xellie preserved the same external demenor which has characterized her during the trial, and perhaps there never was a more appropriate testimonial than that bestowed by Mr. Hagner upon her beautiful, self-acciricing filia affection. The papy countenances, evidently as elighted as school boys over the hear approach of their release from confinement. The Judges were all on the bench.

Mr. Reveil opened the case at the point where he left off yesterday. He make a thorough and exhaustive analysis of the testimony—medical, chemical and practical; affect the chair from the wheat greater portion of three hours. But Reven the state's Attorney of Anne Arundel county, deserves great credit for the mastery manner in which he has placed the case before the Court and Jufy. A young lawyer in a provincial town where leading cases are seldom fried, he had the cause thrust upon him with but short notice and still bricler instructions as to its merits. The whole it is a still bricler instructions as to its merits. The whole the bas bandled every question sprang upon him with with womeerful ingenuity and consummate ability, and has compelled the admiration and developed the strength of his powerful opponents in a manner which marks him as one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the State. In his speech to day he at times make flights which would have graced many whose mames have become household words as orators and to-day flue norms, in the delivery of the opening argument on the part of the State.

An intermission of live minutes was then allowed by the court, and at its expiration Mr. Hagner, the junior counsel for the delence, commenced his argument to the jury. Mr. Hagner is a fine-looking may will be county as an able and cloquent adventure of the principles of law which I believe are truly applicable to the case, and to the evidence as established before you. Mr. Hagner then stated that the case was of the most extraordinary character, it was proved the prisoner

who come here from all parts of the country; across the Continent and from the North, during this inclement season, to testily in favor of their friend? Now, gentiemen, let me say a word

ABOUT THE LAW OF THIS MATTER.

I am sure you will excuse me if I appear tedious to you, but I have taken upon myself the consideration of this part of the case to relieve my brothers, and I know you would not excuse me if I failed fairly to show you would not excuse me if I failed fairly to show you would not excuse me if I failed fairly to show you what is your duty in this matter. Authorities were quoted by him as illustrating his position and establishing the points of law upon which the case rested. He then resument:—'Now, gentlemen, it is with such a prosecution as this that this party comes before you, and with this character. We have had the high character of this lady proved before you, and it does seem to me that, if there is needed a higher proof of this good character, it is found in one circumstance that has transpired before our eyes.

A High complement to NELLIE WHARTON.
We have seen this poor girl, her daughter, here day after day, clinging with unfinching devotion to this mother, without a doubt or lear of her entire innocence. We are ant to join in a spirit of self-condemnation and attribute to other ages the virtues superior to our own, but then it must be a mistake, when we remember that the first man born killed the second. No, gentlemen; the same virtues exist, and will be called out by the self-same occasions. Poets and painters have yield allke in virtue and devotion, and you remember the Roman daughter who visited day after day her father in his gloomy dungeon, doomed to perish by lingering starvation. The secret of his continued existence was at last disclosed, and it was found out that the girl had fed him from her own bosom; fed and sustained her father on the milk of his own gift; from that fountain she tendered her sire food and drink. You need not be told, gentiemen, that the evil tree brings not

THE ALLEGED HARBOR MASTER FRAUDS.

A Witness with a Woful Memory-Close of the Complainant's Case-The Port Captuin's Reply to the Governor's Letter.

The further investigation into the charges against resumed yesterday at the office of the Captain of the Port. This investigation is creating considerable HERALD has excited no little comment, as it shows how anxious His Excellency is to have reform in William K. Niver, the wharfinger much mentioned

counsel, Mr. Ridgeway:—I received \$15 on each of the bills for \$25 produced, dated July 19 and 29, towage; I did not retain the two sums of \$15, but pier 6 East River; have no knowledge of the payment of any money by Donnelly to Hart, and have nothing to say about any negotiations for the

payment of any.

By Mr. Davis—I do not remember by whom I was introduced to Hart, but I do not think it was by Daniel Trunley; will not swear I did not ask Trun-

DON'T REMEMBER

telling Trunley that there was a great deal of mone y in Hart's district, and that if Hart would become acquainted with me and let me manage matters my I might have had a conversation with Trunley about Hart's returning the \$200, but don't remember positively; may have told fruinely in advantable had made Hart a present of \$200, and that he had returned it to me, and that I wished he (Trumey) would persuade Hart to take the money, but I have

would persuade Hart to take the money, but I have
NO RECOLLECTION
of asking Trunley to take the money back, because
Knapp must have had the money returned to him
at that time; don't know what I may have said to
Trunley; don't remember anything about it; might
or might not have talked with Trunley about it;
I don't think I solicited Trunley to contribute money toward making Hart a present; I
think Gardiner offered to contribute; but don't think
I asked him; think I asked Vosburgh if he wanted
to contribute money towards a present for hart;
that was before Hart returned the \$200, I think;
don't remember asking Garlick to contribute, and
don't what to go any further into that matter; don't
remember Hart telling me that he would not accept
the present if I got it for him; don't recoilect asking
Trunley to go and urge Hart to accept a present of

all subscribed for it, and that Hart had told me that it igot it he would not accept it; I don't think I said the same thing substantially to Gardiner; I did not keep the \$200 thirteen days after Hart returned it to me before I gave it back to Knapp; refuse to answer any more questions about that \$200: I had no object when I gave that \$200 to Hart to influence him in the execution of his duties as Harbor Master in any manner; I did not give that \$200 to Hart to bribe him in the execution of his official duties; I have no recollection of stating to any one, after Hart returned the \$200 to me and before I returned it to Knapp, that it had been given to Hart simply as a present, and that he was a fool if he did not keep it, though I might have said he was foolish for returning it;

whether I stated since that transaction and since I made my affidavit before the Governor in January, 1871, that I believed flart to be a thoroughly honest officer, and that I regretted having made any affidavit against him; I refuse on the ground that I have answered that question being put to me before Judge Ledwith, or my answering, "I timink I have stated that I believed Hart to be an affidavit against him." [Mr. Davis here showed Niver's counsel a copy of the minutes of the will reserve to give a distinct answer; but witness was evidently afraid of committing himself, and rejused to reply, Niver—I decline to state whether the evidence I gave before Judge Ledwith was true; have no recollection of stating that the affidavit I made to the Governor and my testimony duty large the distinct answer; but witness was evidently afraid of committing himself, and rejused to reply, Niver—I decline to state whether the evidence if gave before Judge Ledwith was true; have no recollection of stating that the affidavit I made to the Governor and my testimony due to the Port about the \$200 matter; i have never taked with Heary about it until the charges were filed; after Hart returned the \$200 matter; i have never taked with Heary about it until the

against Hart the Port Captain despatched the following communication last night:

Pout Captain's Office,

Offic

FIRE IN CANTON STREET, BROOKLYN. Destruction of Lenbardt's Morocco Manufac-

Shortly after six o'clock last night the morocco manufactory of Philip F. Lenhardt, at 83 and 85 Canton street, took fire, and was destroyed Canton street, took fire, and was destroyed before the flames could be extinguished. The loss on the building, which was owned by Mr. R. T. Brown, was \$2,000; not insured. Mr. Lennardt's loss on stock and maculinery is \$15,000. The wheelwright and blacksmith shop of Garrett & Wilson, Nos. 79 and 81 Canton street, was damaged to the amount of \$0,000; not insured. The dwelling of Thomas Dotlan, No. 77 Canton street, was damaged to the amount of \$300; insured in the Ætna, of Hartford. The fire originated from the future.

CONVERT THE HEATHEN.

Annual Meeting of the Woman's Union Missions ary Society of America for Heathen Lands-Large and Intelligent Gathering-Interesting Reports and Addresses.

Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands was held yesterday afternoon at Dr. Howar Crosby's church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-secon gathered within the capacious house of w en thus banded together sought to subse of their sex in heathen countries deserved the recognition of all Christians, and ought to be helped from the report, the more important of which o

society, but made precious by the memory of the late Rev.

yonas King, is one of exceeding interest, as every reader of
sacred and profane history must admit; and we can but feel
that God has in store rich biessings for many an Athenia
gir, in sending to them as a teacher one of such faith,
emergy and teas.

Thus far mention has been made only of the various stations occurred by our own missionsizes; but there are other

Bible women as assistants to missionaries of other Beards grants in aid of schools; also the support and instruction of native orphan girls, with the hope of precising fluor for the wants of this society are great and pressing. From the wants of this society are great and pressing. From the wants of this society are great and pressing. From the wants of this society are great and pressing. From the wants of this society are great and pressing. From the strange ind on the prompt remittance; also the support of schools, Bible women and helpless little orphans. But there is a decer need than money. Every letter from the foreign field is burdened with the plea, "Pray for us." Money is much by missionary work, but prayer is more!

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Upon conclusion of the interesting resume of the year's work the report of the financial operations of the society were read, showing that there and been supported during the twelvemonth, five missionaries, sixty Bible readers and eighty children, which, together with the expense necessary to send ladies to Japan, with printing, stationery and incidental matters, amounted to \$48,000, leaving a balance, December 30, of \$1,305. Against this on the credit side were \$7,744, balance from 1870, and the year's subscriptions of \$44,957.

DT. HENRY M. Scupper, a missionary who resided twenty-seven years in India, then addressed the meeting. He recreed to the degradation of the women in that land. Christian sentiment toward the formale sex was unknown there. They were ever under the sceptre and cruel rule of some tynat. He then told the ladies of the great good they were doing by this society, and eloquently urged them to continue it, as he verily believed the time would come when over that land. Christian sentiment toward the female sex was unknown there. They were ever under the sceptre and cruel rule of some tynat. He then told the ladies of the great good they were doing by this society, and eloquently urged them to continue at an eloquently relieved the time would come when

GENERAL RAILROAD CONVENTION.

An Organization to Promote Efficiency and to Facilitate the Management of the "Iron Ways" of the Country.

An adjourned ratiroad meeting from December 12 was held here on Tuesday, the object being to form a permanent association for the interchange of ideas, which would tend to greager emclency in railroad management and the promotion of railroad interests throughout the West. Some thirty companies in the West and Canada are represented. The Convention to-day adopted a constitution, designating the association as the "Western and Southern Railway Association." No one excepting presidents, general managers and superintendents of other officers in charge of operating railways are to be members of the association. The annual meeting will be held the second Tuesday in January, in St. Louis, and a stated meeting on the second Tuesday in April, July and Octooer, the places of meetings, except the annual, to be appointed by the association at each annual meeting. A special meeting may be called by the Executive Committee. The usual officers and an Executive Committee of five were appointed. The question of passes was discussed at some length, and a report adopted recognising the system of reciprocal basses to officers of the roads, half fare to clergymen having congregations along the line of road and passes for charitable purposes; but no return passes for attendants on stock, andho telegraph passes. Steamboat interchange passes are ignored. of ideas, which would tend to greater efficiency in

THE MANITOBA PARLIAMENT.

Second Session of the Provincial Parliament-Congratulations of the Lieutenant General

on the Prosperity of the Province. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 17, 1872. The second session of the Provincial Parliament of Manitoba was opened yesterday by a speech from the Lieutenant Governor. He congratulated the the Lieutenant Governor. He congratulated the people on the peaceful condition of affairs; on the extermination of smallpox by prohibition of seiling buralo robes by the Indians; on the great abundance of game which had supplied the people wan cheap fool and measuarably improved the contition of the aborigines, and on the rich harvest of wheat last year.

He congratulates the imbabitants on the attitude assumed by them at the time of the last Fernau raid, and on the friendly action of the United states government.